lature had no idea of electing two United Melvin presiding, will commence at States Senators yesterday, but a Republican member who was posted remarked McMechen will case. The will of Shep as the joint assembly was taking its seat, herd McMechen, deceased, late of Ben "Look out for fun to-day." And, sure

derstanding several nights ago, in a little (just before he died) and undue influence quiet caucus held at 1 he Grant House, on the part of beneficiaries under the that whenever they could get in their work to advantage they would go solid for Henry G. Davis and Frank Hereford, as a choice of evils among the Democratic candidates.

They picked out these two men be cause of their desire to stem the Confederate tide that has been running rampant in this State since the nominations at Charleston last June. Both of them have Union antecedents, (one was union soldier,) and to this fact they owe their election. They were yesterday elected by the Republicans. But for the Republicans it is doubtful whether either of them would have finally succeeded.

ner, owe their defeat to their Confederate are to be elected. antecedents, and more particularly to the fact that it seemed as if no politician, Democrat or Republican, was to have any status hereafter in West Virginia ss he could show a Confederate rec ord. Mr. Faulkner carried the busines too far by letting the public know that he had written all of Stonewall Jackson's reports. That boast became an offense in the nostrils of many Democrats and of all the Republicans, Union people of all shades have been surfeited with that sort of stuff. They want no more of it.

It is thus that every excess brings on its natural reaction. The Confederate element among the Democracy had their day in the fall election. They carried everything before them at Charleston last summer and filled the State ticket almost solid with Confederates. The people made a note of the fact at the time. Union Democrats swallowed the dose with many wry faces, reserving their displeasure for a suitable occasion, and the Republicans were easily educated up to the point of voting for a Union Democrat in order to get even with these greedy followers of the lost cause.

which the Republican vote would elect
Mesars, Davis and Hereford they received
it, Senator Scott leading off, as the color
hearer, for the long term, and Delegate
Riley, of Jackson county, for the circumstance of the senator scott leading off, as the color
hearer, for the long term, and Delegate
Riley, of Jackson county, for the circumstance of the senator of the term; and thus the job was done. When the Democracy saw that they were being beautifully hoisted by the Repubmoralized, so much so as to lose control of their organization, and were compelled to fall in with the tide and change their votes to Davis and Hereford,

The result was of course the talk of the town yesterday, and generally speaking people of all shades of politics are satisfied, mainly for the reason given, the same reason that actuated the Republicans in making a choice among the Democratic candidates, It is thought that a timely rebuke has been administered to the Stars and Bars element

as it came from the joint committee of fifteen, by the decisive vote of 191 to 86. exerted in the last two or three days to swell the opposition to the bill, but it has passed notwithstanding, and the fact is a matter, as we believe, for public con-Our neighbor, Capt. Dan-

In view of the almost certainty that the bill will become a law by the approval of the President we may appropriately refer to its leading provisions. In brief, it creates a commission of 15 persons to adjust all points in dispute touching the Presidential election. Five of these persons are to be Senators (3 Republicans and 2 Democrats), five are to be mem bers of the House (3 Democrats and two Republicans), and five are to be Justices of the Supreme Court of the United Ssates Four of these Justices are designated by the bill (2 Republicans and 2 Democrats). and the four are to choose the fifth Justice.

Next Tuesday is the day set for the selection of the members of the Commission by the Senate and House, and or that day also the four Justices will choose their 5th member. On the Thurs day following the two houses are to meet in Joint Assembly and the President of the Senate is to open and tellers are to count the electoral votes received from the vari ous States. All the disputed returns are to be referred to the Commission without debate, and the decision of this Commision is to govern save in cases of concur rent dissent by the two Houses, voting separately. But its decision is not to bar either candidate for President or Vice President from proceeding in the Courts of the United States to ascertain his rights to either of those offices in case he sees fit to seek this remedy. In other words, the Commission has no powers of its own to settle the Presidential difficulty. It simply makes decisions for the ty. It simply makes decisions for the Senate and House to affirm or dissent from. It cannot bind their action in that of the candidates. The bill only opens the way for an agreement as to the constitutional method of disposing, by the two houses themselves, of votes in dispute. This is the all-important point gained by the passage of the bill.

An assortment of Confederate Senato rial tracts, no longer available as elec-tioneering documents, at the State House

ecial term of the Circuit Court, Judge Moundaville next Monday, to try the wood, is, as is generally known, being con tested by his widow, on the ground of in capacity at the time of signing the will on the part of beneficiaries under the

THE MINGO FURNACE.-Capt. Burt President of the Mingo Furnace Com-pany, gives notice in to-days paper that the company will call in and pay off a number of their mortgage bonds on the 1st of March. This sort of a notice ooks well, and we congratulate the company on its appearance in print as an in cation of a reasonable degree of prosperity these hard times.

nual meeting of the stockholders of the Street Bailroad Company advertised to be held at the City Building to-day will take place at the Court House at 2 and Faulkner, and especially Mr. Faulk- o'clock this afternoon. Five Director

FOREIGN NEWS. TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 26.—Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador, left to-day. Baron Von Werther, German Ambassador, and Count Zichey, Austrian Ambassador, will sail on Saturday. Gen. Ignatiff's departure is still retarded by tempestupus weather on the Black by tempestuous weather on the Black sex. The Porte intends introducing of its own account, reforms demanded by the Conference.

THE RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, January 26.—The Paris correspondent of the Times gives the following additional details of the proposed Russian memorandum. Russia will further reatrain the European powers; that in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France and England to participate in this programme. Russia entered upon a more direct individual intervention, &c. The Ctar at Mosacow announced his intention to act alone if necessary, to exact, by force, from Turkey what Russia knew before hand could not be otherwise obtained. Russia agreed to the conference because of her profound respect for the pacific wishes of Europe, and so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its refractoriness and ill will Russia agreed to reduce her demands to a minimum henceforth. The memorandum concluded by statismeth. THE RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM

ROME, January 26.—The congregation of Cardinals which was ordered by the Pope to examine the Clerical Abuses bill ias unanimously declared that it violates the liberty of the clergy. It is said the Pope will unblick protest.

The Campaign Investigation

The Campuigu Investigation.

Washington, D. C., January 25.—The Committee on Powers, Priveleges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, to-day examined Chas. H. Rush, a telegraph operator at Tallahasece. From the 8th to the 12th of November, he remembered of hearing a telegram going over the wires, one was from Gov. Stearns to Z. Chandler, and said in substance: Bismark should be at or near Tallhassee immediately. This was sent before the troops arived. Z. Chandler telegraphed to Gov, Stearns, he had seen the President and Secretary of war, and troops would be sent. Witness did not pretend to give the exact words of the dispatches, and declined to answer.

Question—Did you speak to anybody of the contents of the dispatches, Witness had no recollection that either party sent dispatches saying we must have Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana, by fair means or otherwise. Committee addurance till the morrow.

well, Smith, of Georgia, Harrison, Kasson, Evans and Page.
Governor Kellogg and U. S. Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President this morning in relation to the political affairs in that State.
The President has nominated Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, U. S. District Judge for Florida, and Benjamin F. Flanders Assistant Trehsurer at New Orleans.

THE ELECTORAL QUESTION.

HARRISBURG, January 25.—The fol-lowing resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of Pennsyl-

Resolved. That the votes cast for the Resolved. That the votes cast for the authorized electors for President and Vice President of the United States indicates the election of Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler to these offices respectively, and they of right ought to be inaugurated at 'the National Capital on the enauing 4th of March by the Constitutional authorities.

ALBANY, January 26.—The Senate today, by a vote of 15 to 6, adopted a resodary, by a vote of 15 to 6, adopted a resodary.

ectoral vote.

Ohio Legislature.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In accordance with the resolution of the general assembly, the Supreme Court to-day, issued a citation to Dr. Chas. Arlson, Superintendent of Athen's Lunatic Asylum, to appear and show by what right he holds the present position.

In the House Bills were introduced—To provide for the appointment of seven persons to act as a State Board of Medical Examiners; to provide for the incorporation of farm and labor associations; to require Sherifis to advertise sales of land in daily papers whose circulation exceeds that of a weekly.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 26.—The Sureme Court to-day rendered a decision

BY TELEGRAPH

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

CONGRESS THE ELECTORAL BILL

THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL

HOUSE, WASHINGTON, January 26.

The discussion of the electoral bill was it once resumed, and Hooker. Partridge and Felton spoke in favor of the bill, and gainst the claim that the Vice Presiigainst the claim that the Vice P lent of the Senate had the right to c

silenced the pretence that the Vice President of the Senate had the power to count the votes. At the expiration of Mills time, point of order was raised; he could not speak more than 10 minutes according to the agreement made yesterday, but after some discussion his time was extended to one hour, and four o'clock was fixed as the time for calling the previous question.

the vote, was a legislative act by a legislative body. It was no such thing, A legislative body could not do an act without having the President's approval. That action was by an organized body, clothed with the single function to count the votes, as the Democrats contended, or to witness the count, as the Republicans held. Therefore the bill was not a delegation of legislative authority. Mr. Lamar then concluded his speech, saying the bill eliminated the sword from the controversy and sent the question to a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decision.

MR. BAKER. MR. BAKER.

Mr. Baker, of Maryland, declared the ef justice, characterizing the dis

was listened to with rapt attention. said it might not be true that the cou-stood on the brink of civil war, b stood on the brink of civil war, but it was true that great danger threatened every public interest. He wished to inveigh against no man or party, but a well organized conspiracy to place in the President's office a man who had not been elected existed. He most conscientiously believed that the Democratic party was strong enough to mark its exit from power by a great sectional war. The Republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into a civil war. If the two houses failed to agree-on-some plan to tide over the great emergency the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected and it would see the President of the United States, supported by the army and navy, prepared to seat him in office.

MR. HURLBUT.

Mr. Hurbut argued against the bill, and said every form of influence, the weight of the Senate, the reputation of its supporters, occasional threats by indicate and the senate of a possible of vil wag and to bear on the House to induce individ-ual members to forego their own conclu-sions and their own views of what the

THE TROOP COMMITTEE.

The legislative session yesterday closing with the formal adjournment of the constitution with the formal adjournment of the constitution with the formal adjournment of the constant of House was immediately called to order to-day, and the legislative session opened with prayer. The reading of the journal of yesterday was postponed.

The Speaker announced the following Select Committee on the Use of Troops in the Country who does believe that the the Presidential Election: Messrs. Wood, Goode, Southard, Throckmorton, Caldwell, Smith, of Georgia, Harrison, Kasson, Evans and Page. that country who does believe that the Democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all that they, have remaining of their rights, of justice depends upon the inauguration of that ticket. Yet during this whole controversy, I say it with pride and pleasure, the South has manifessed but lone spirit and that has been a spirit forbearance, of kindness and of fairness; with the chains of the usurper still on her limbs, with the greed of the stranger rilling her already exhausted coffers, with the army of the United States now scattered throughout her borders and standing

United States now scattered throughout her borders and standing
sentinel for the protection of her robbers;
the South utters to those who have been
her despoilers, and who now threaten to
be the despoilers of each other, but one
voice, and that voice is peace. Civil war
redresses no wrong and preserves no right
—if you doubt it, look here and be convinced. I hope the people will never
again be derided with the charges of
rebels and traitors solely for offering up
their lives in vindication of their honest
belief that they did right; and let me express the hope that in the future he alone
will be regarded as the chief rebel who,
after the passage of this measure
of peace, shall again whisper
the words of sectional hate.
Let him be regarded as the chief traitor,
who shall again seek to brew sectional

ny, by a vote of 16 to 6, adopted a reso-lation approving the joint committee's who shall again seek to brew sectional Ian for ascertaining and counting the able to say that I can look upon every foot of the American soil and thank Goo foot of the American soil and thank God that it is a part of my country; that I can look on every person in this whole land and say this is my fellow citizen, and that I can raise my vision to the utter-most boundaries of the Republic and say, "My country, my whole country! blessed is he who blesseth thee, and cursed is he who curset then!"

is he who blesseth thee, and cursed is he who curseth thee!"

Mr. Hill, on closing, was warmly congratulated, both on his speech and on the fact just ascertained by telegraph that he had been elected U.S. Senator.

MR, BLAND,

Mr. Bland sustained the bill because i provided a remedy for the existing diffi-culties, but he expressed his belief that no Constitution or law.could be devised, which would secure an honest election which theires and robbers could not find

MR. SOUTHARD. Mr. Southard sustained the bill, but suggested it should be so amended as to provide for the submitting to the Com-mittee the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State. Mr. Vance opposed the Jill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no power to delegate its authority.

MR. FOSTER.

MR. Foster declared his belief that Gov. Hayes had received 185 votes and was elected, but yet he was in favor of the bill. He affirmed that no count of the electoral vote had ever been made without the intervention and direction of one or both houses. The President of the Sanate had mover even attempted so decide a content question in relation to the count. The Republican party was committed by its own action to the doctrine that the count could be made only by the two houses acting affirmatively on all two houses acting affirmatively on

MR. SANDERS.

Mr. Sanders presented the resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of the Indiana Legislature in layor of the bill. He said the recolutions expressed his sentiments and he loped to see the bill pass by a large manyity.

MR. TOWNSEND.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, opposed the bill. He was convinced that on the 7th of November Hayes was elected President, and he didn't propose to put in jeopardy that election. It is not in regard alone to the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina that there is difficulty, and when the question in regard to them is settled the whole difficulty is not rettled. Not a bit of it. The question of Colorado remains. Every Democratic press in the country declared for weeks that Colorado had elected the Democratic ticket and three votes were secured for the eminent citizen of Grandery Park, but by and by it terned out that the vote of Colorado was Republican, and then all at once it was ascertained that Colorado was not a State and had no

and then all at once it was ascertained that Colorado was not a State and had no vote. When the delegate from the Territory of Colorado retired, the Honse refused to receive the Representative front the State of Colorado, and keeps him here for two months, like Mahomet's collin, between heaven and earth, and I should like to know from the Judiciary Committee where in heaven's name he is. [Laughter.] But there is more light shed on this question, and that light is from that prominent luminary Cronin's nose. [Loud laughter.] The Democratic party, the great consti-The Democratic party, the great c utionalist party, the great strict consti that light was fed with oil, not of naptha, but with oil that came from New York, fed by a young man named Palton, nephew and private Secretary of an eminent citizen of Gramercy Park. [Laughter.] The uprising of 1861 was simply because the Democratic leaders were like to lose the profits of office and for nothing else. They failed in it, and now in 1877 we are broughtface to face with a similar state of things. The Republican party has elected Hayes. The Democratic party wants the offices; they are fungry; their followers are hungry; this House, speaking respectfully, was hungering on the 4th of December, 1875, and has only grown more lungry since. That as only grown more hungry since. That a the difficulty; that is the trouble about the constitution; that is the trouble about counting the vote; that's the cause of the

I am asked whether I would entre the power of counting the votes to The man fixed on is Judge erats in the Legislature elect him United States Senator, that there is anything wrong in that [ironically], but simply ito make Judge Davis unbiased. And now simple Republicans are asked to throw the power of the country into the hands of this

favor of the bill. I have the high favor of the bill. I have the highest respect for these men. The Great Master of mankind through his long mission never said a word against merchants, as such; he never said a word against bankers, as such; but one day he found them in God's temple making merchandise there and changing money for profit, and he made, a scourge of small cords and whipped them out! [Laughter.] That is what's the matter.

MR. KNOTT

Mr. Knott opposed the bill. He was one of those who entertained the opinion that there was nothing involved in the Presidential question which demanded or justified the bill under consideration, even concoding that Congress had the right under the constitution to pass such a bill, which, in his opinion, it had not. Where was the power to delegate the right of counting the votes to any other tribunal? Such a delegation would be the uter destruction of the entire system, Mr. Dunnell said he found some things in the bill which prevented him from giving it his approval. In his opinion an emergency had not arisen for Congress to put its vile hands on the Supreme Court. The emergency was not such as should compel Congress to trample down the dignity of that high court. If this bill were passed, it would become a precient and the same great fare would Mr. Knott opposed the bill. He was ill were passed, it would become a pre-edent, and the same great farce would e played over again four years hence. Mr. Pratt (of lows) opposed the bill as t variance with the whole course of

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered. Mr. Payne having a final hour to close the debate, yielded a portion of his time to Walker, who declared he would give the bill his cordial support.

MR. BLACKBURN.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the bill because in his judgment there was no proper subject matter of arbitration, and because even if that position were not true, the tribunal proposed to be erected was extra and anti-Constitutional. The hill was a temporary make-shift. Its advocates dared not plead it as a precedent for the future. If was

BUT AN ABORTION

born of a timidity which sought to avoid
the responsibilities of the hour. If, said
the, this fraud is to be consummated, if
the popular verdict is to be reversed,
if the precedents and traditions of the
country are to be outraged by the induction into the Presidency of a man who
has been repudlated at the polls, let it be
done by an open application of arbitrary
power. Let it be done by force; let it be
done amid the throes of revolution, but
let us not seek shelter under a law of questionable constitutionality. Whatever
else may be said, I do sincerely trust
it will never be truthfully said of this
Congress that it abandoned its prerogative and sought to avoid its responsibililies. I trust it may never be truthfully
charged that in this crisis, not fraught
with the danger, which some attribute to
it, timidity appeared where manliness
should prevail, and cowardice has usurped the hour in which courage should rule.
[Applause.]

anid while he thought the bill was un pusationably within the province of congress, he was sure it was a just an appropriate settlement and the best metho the sun rose over the snow, lighting up his Capital from basement to dome, the lag was furled and I knew that the day was won. [Loud applause.]

BROWN, OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, favored th early a quarter of a million majorit or Tilden, and a million majority of t ington, and to-night when the wirer should flash the news to millions that the other. The mountains would nod to the valleys, the valleys smile to the seas, and the seas rush up to kiss the shores, and the material elements would mingle with the gladness of a redeemed and saved people. [Loud applause.]
Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate in a brief but search is come.]

taken on the final passage of the hill.

The Clerk proceeded to call the names of the members amid the most intense intense interest and excitement, and as Republican after Republican voted "no," that vote seemed to cause surprise to many who had supposed that fully one-half of them would exercise his Constitutional privilege and oter as a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania. He directed the Clerk to call his name, and his response of aye was greeted with appliance.

Finally the count was completed and the result announced as yeas 191, nays 86. There was but a slight manifestation on

There was but a slight manifestation on the announcement, and then the specta-tors left the galleries, and one of the most important sessions of the House was closed at 5-25.

be played over again four years hence.
Mr. Pratt (of lowa) opposed the bill as at variance with the whole course of constitutional precedents. His great objection to the measure was, that it clothed a tribunal unknown to the constitution with unlimited powers, and with authority and its own powers, so as to make it supreme.

A TRLEGRAM FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Vance (of North Carolina) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, stating that resolutions approving the bill had just passed both houses of the Legislature, almost unanimously.

At 4 o'clock, time for general debate, closed. Mr. Payne rose to move the previous question, before making a motion, however, he was allowed to read the amendment which Hopkins proposed to offer. The most important point being to refer to the Committees of either House. Mr. Payne refused to allow the amendment to be offered, and moved the previous question. Then an effort was made by Southard to get in the camendment, which he had suggested in regard to Colorado; but he was met with loud calls for regular order, and Payne insisted on the previous question. The same divertices of the committee, and the amendment to be offered, and moved the previous question. The man inflort was made by Southard to get in the amendment, which he had suggested in regard to Colorado; but he was met with loud calls for regular order, and Payne insisted on the previous question. The same medium the previous question. The same medium the previous question. The same medium the previous question of the committees of either House. Mr. Payne refused to allow the amendment, which he had suggested in regard to Colorado; but he was met with loud calls for regular order, and Payne insisted on the previous question. The same medium to the previous question. The same medium to the previous question of the previous question, the same medium to the previous question. The same medium to be offered, and moved the previous question, the same medium to be offered, and move

Williams (Mich.), Williams (Bel.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Bel.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), Williams (Bel.), W. B. Williams (Mich.), White, White, Williams (M. Y.), Williams (Mich.), W

SENATE. It was agreed that the bill reported by create a sinking fund for the settleme of the indebtedness due from railroad companies, should be taken up at the expiration of the session to-day

at the expiration of the session to-day, thus becoming unfinished business at the next meeting.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Jones (or Florida) called up the memorial of the Democratic Presidential Electors of that State asking that their rote be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate, arguing that peace and prosperity existed in Florida.

BUNDAY BULES AND REPORTED SUNDRY BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to attach to the territory of Wyoming a certain part of the Black Hills country for judictal purposes. Referred.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to extend
the jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States for the

punishment of crime over Indian reservations within the limits of organized

valions within the limits of organized territories. Referred.

Mr. Howe presented resolutions of the Mikraukee Chamber of Commerce in Alexander of the appropriation of \$50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary colony, for the purpose of exploration and scientific research, at or near 312 north latitude. Referred.

Mr. Windom presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill authorizing the appropriation of the proceeds of sales of public lands, within the limits of the States and Territories affiliated by grashoppers, to the use of said States and Territories, in payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs. Referred.

Mr. Howele of Kanasa and Territories, in payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs. Referred.

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Mr. Howele of Kanasa and Territories, in payment of Southeast and Territories affined and the first of the proceeding the passage of the process of Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, presented the

concurrent resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the appropriation of money from the Indian civilization fund for the payment of the attorneys contesting their title to the Osage ceded lands. Referred.

lands. Referred.

Mr. Windom, from the same commit-tee, reported back the fortification appro-priation bill with an amendment increas-ing the appropriation for the armament of the sea coast defences from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Placed on the calendar. After executive session, the Senate ad-journed.

Boston, January 26.—An explosion occurred this evening in the kerosene oil sorks of B. & F. Jenney, South Boston. The main building caught fire and was slightly. Thousands of people thronge the vicinity of the fire. A number wa oh the ice near Boston wharf when

Weather Indications. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., JABUARY 27,—1 A. at

Fennessee and the Ohio Valley, fall barometer, southerly to westerly and warmer clear or partly cloudy er, succeeded by rising barometer

COLUMBUS, January 25.—in referring to the passage of the bill, for the counting of the electoral vote. Gov. Hayes said to a friend several days ago, but who wants it published this morning, I want it distinctly understood, that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress one way or the other, in the matter of the electoral bill, or any other matter relating to the Presidential election. The whole this is in the hands of Congress.

on came into the onice into the whitps, and was roughly represented, resulting in Whitps firing three shots from a Tranter revolver, one entering Stockton's neck and another his abdomen. The prominence of the parties causes unusual excitement, ITO

Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

San Francisco, January 28.—Arrived.—Ships Rembrandt and Topgallant, from New York, and Yosemite, from Boston, bark Roman, from New Bedford; British barks Norman McLeod and Tenby Castle, from Civerpool.

London, January 25.—Steamships China and Ethiopia, New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Arrived—Steamer Holland from London, and Wielland from Hamburg.

trouble. Some Mariposa stock out for account of Baldwin & The transactions aggregated 119, of which 23,000 were Western U Rock Island, 14,000 St. Pauls, 3 Shore, 7,000 Michigan Central, 1 ware, Lackawanna & Western, 1 Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware, 2 Jersey Central, 4,000 Delaware,

Canal and 2,000 Mariposa,
Western Union. 773, Morthwestern pid.
Quickail ver. 414, New Jerney Cen.
Quickail ver pfd 204,
Mariposa. 54, New Jerney Cen.
Mariposa. 54, New Jerney Cen.
Mariposa. 55, New Jerney Cen.
Mariposa. 55, New Jerney Cen.
Mariposa. 56, Torra Haute pid.
Mariposa. 56, New Jerney Cen.
Mari

Chicago, January 25.—Flour—Stead firm. Wheat—Unsettled and low No. 1. Chicago apring \$1.20% cash; \$1.2 February; \$1.25% at 25% March; No. \$1.15; rejected 99a99/5c. Oats—Dull at mominal at 35% cash; \$37% February; March; rejected 27c. Kye—Dull at Barley—Quiet at 60a55c cash; 60c February; March; rejected 27c. Kye—Dull at 10.15% for part of the first par

ary. Fork—Lower at \$16 50 cash; \$16 52/\$
alf6 55 February, \$17 77/\$417 89 March
Lard—Dull at \$10 75 cash; \$10 90 March
Bulk Meats—Firm at 6a8%a8%. Whisky
Quiet at \$1 05.
At the close Wheat was easy at \$1 26
125. Corn easy at 42%c February. Oats
unchanged. Fork lower \$16 07% March
Lard heavy at \$10 82%a10 85 March.

Cincinnați.

CINCINNAI,

GINCINNAIT, January 26.— Cottor
Quiet at 12½c. Flour—Quiet and
changed. Wheat—Quiet; red \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 4@a1.

Corn—Steady at 42a44c. Oats—Firm
38a39c. Bree—Quiet at 82a85c. Blarle
Dull; fall 75a90c. Pork—Dull and nomi
at \$17 00. Lard—Firm; steam 10½c; i
de 11½a12c. Bulk Meats—Dull at 6½a8
\$45c. Bacon—Dull and nominal at 7
9%a10c.

186c. White—Outling nummer pack
18c. White—Outling nummer pack
18c. White—Outling nummer pack Mailos. Butter-Dull; summer pack Mailos. Butter-Dull; summer pack 15c. Whisky-Quiet and steady at \$1 common \$5 20a5 75; 5c. Whisky—Quiet and steady at \$1 0 Hoos—Firm; common \$5 20a5 75; fo o good light \$5 90a6 10; packing \$6 : 60.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Butter-Dull; New York and Bradford county es tra 31a32/4c; firsts 25a29c; western extra 2 72; firsts 22a23c. Checse—Firm at 133/ 144/c. Eggs—Steady; western 34a35c. P. troisum—Dui; reined 20%; crude; cases 30c. Clover Seed—14%a15%c.
—Firm; Minnesota family \$7 25a7 75; sylvania do \$7 00a7 50. Wheat—amber \$1 55a1 57c; white \$1 55a1 60.
—Yellow on track 57 a57 ½c. Onts—white 38 a43c; mixed 36c. Whisky—western \$1 10.

EAST LIBRERTY, January 26.—CATTLE—
Receipts to-day 1,156 head, or 67 ears of hrough and 1 ear of yard stock; total for our days 4,235 head, or 150 ears of through and 90 ears of vard. Everything sold out resterday. Nothing deing to-day, and so no quotations.

Hous—Receipts to-day 770 head; total for four days 7,480. Yorkers 56,655,700.

or four days 7,480. Yorkers \$6 65a7 00; Philadelphias \$7 25a7 40. SHREF-Receipts to-day 2,800 head; total or four days 12,500; Selling at \$4 00a6 25.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The prin arket was very active and strong. Amer an fancy prints rose to Sc. Cottons it eady demand and firm. Fruit of th steady demand and firm. Fruit of the Loom bleached shirtings advanced to 1124 Cotton hosiery in good demand. Fancassimeres and worsted coatings in fa Pittsburgh.

Dry Goods

Pittssurgh, January 26.-Petroleum-ull; crude \$3 70 at Parker's; refined MARRIED.

DIED.

WEAKLEY,-On Saturday morning, Janua 7, 1877, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. Ella M. Zinn, wife Eljah M. Weskley, in the 27th year of her age [Baltimore and St. Clairsville papers copy.]

CHAS, E. DWIGHT.

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Will less for the above on Saturday, January
27th, at 5 c'elock P. M.
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e paper.

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OHIO RIVER

FARM FOR SALE. The Farm of Edmund Riggs, deceased, foot or ong Reach, Pleasants county, West Virginia, six lies above St. Marys, will be sold on the premi-s, under his will, at public auction, on March

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25 AND 27 FOURTEENTH ST.

The Intelligencer.

The Senatorial Coup d'Etat Yes-terday. THE MCMECHEN WILL CASE.-A The Democratic members of the Legis

enough, there was fun.

The Republicans had come to an un-

Hereafter they may probably go slower. Passage of the Electoral Bill. The House of Representatives after running debate of ten minute speecher yesterday passed the Electoral Bill just

The whole number of votes in a full House is 293, so that within 16 votes of the whole number were polled. The Democrats have 181 members of the present House, the Republicana 107, and the Liberals and Independents 3, and there are 2 vacancies. The negative vote vesterday pally of Republicans, and it is nnexpect. House was immediately called to order satisfactory let the further answer edly large. A great pressure has been

ford, of the Belmont district voted against it, as did also Dr. Wallace of the adjoining district in Pennsylvania.

WHEELING, WEST VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1877.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Close of Discussion in the House

Yeas, 191--- Nays, 86.

The House was called to order at 10 clock, when but few of the members were present. THE ELECTORAL DISCUSSION

the electoral votes.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill, yet said there were some good things in it. It silenced the pretence that the Vice Pres-

MR. LAMAR. Mr. Lamar followed, saying that the allacy of the opposition was in the assumption that the power claimed, either, on the one hand, for both houses, or, or he other, for the Vice President, to coun

udicious men of a possible civil war and sossible complications, has been brought MR, HILL.

MR. LAWRENCE.

MR. LAWRERCE.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the bill as creating a tribunal unknown to and outside of the Constitution. He enumerated eight Constitutional objections to the bill, and said that a refusal on any pretext to flagrant, palpable and dangerous disre-gards of the Constitution that ever had een or could be invented or cor

opposed the bill, not so much on account of the unconstitutionality of the measure as on account of the impolicy of the neasure.

cannot express, the flag that floated over its chamber, to see if it was still flying there. It floated all through the ght, watching until daylight came, and

ill a month ago. He had despaired of he Republic. As a partisan he believed hat the vote as cast for President showed white votes of the country, and he had eared that the necessity would be thrust oill had passed it would receive the en-lorsement of the impartial judgment of good men from one end of the land to the other. The mountains would nod to the

important sessions of the House was closed at 5°25.

The following is the vote:
YEAS.—The Speaker, Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, Geo. A. Bagley, Jno. H. Bagley, Eanning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Blüss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown (K#), Buckner, Burchard (Wis.), Burleigh. Cabell, Caldwell (Tenn.), Campbell, Candler, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clark (Ky.), Clark (Md.), Clymer, Cochrane, Cooke, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cuttler, Darrall, Daris, Davy, Debatt, Dibrell, Douglass, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Findley, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton (Ind.), Hamilton (N. J.), Hancock,

gave way, and Nellie Crowley and a bo

In the lakes rising barometer, after a semporary fall east of Lake Michigan, warmer of the bill.

partly cloudy weather, and possibly occurred to the bill.

Fatal; Altereation. LOUISVILLE, B. W. Stockton, chie clerk of the Willard Hotel, was shot and supposed fatally injured this morning, by W. C. D. Whipps, his employer. Stockton came into the office later than usua and was roughly represented by whipps An altereation estated, resulting in

LIST, DAVENPORT P PARKS.

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